

Alabama differs from *navajo* in the following particulars: the spots on the primaries are a little larger and somewhat yellower. The marginal border of the secondaries is more yellowish and there is a single crescent shaped spot near the costa on the under surface of the secondaries.

Expanse: Holotype male 56 mm., paratype male, 50 mm.

Described from two males, received from Mr. A. C. Frederick, Albany, New York, and collected by Mr. M. E. Smith at Anniston, ALABAMA on April 12, 1937.

Holotype male and male *paratype* are in the collection of the author.

The editor of the Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation, in his December, 1942 number, calls attention "to the loose way that the word 'type' is so frequently used of late . . . A large number of insects lie before me which bear the label 'type.' Not a single one of them is a 'type.' They are, in the opinion of the collector, specimens like the type, i.e. typical examples of the species and not the 'original specimen' or 'illustration' upon which the specific name was bestowed."

Adult and Immature Stages of *Cricotopus elegans* n. sp. (Chironomidae, Diptera).

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Specimens of an undescribed species of *Cricotopus*, the larvae of which were found mining in the leaves of *Potamogeton*, were sent to me for determination by Mr. C. O. Berg of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The species most closely resembles *Cricotopus infuscatus* (*Trichocladius infuscatus* Malloch) and *C. politus* (*Orthocladius politus* Coq.) as well as the European *C. obnixus* (Walk.), differing from them in the deeper color of the abdomen and in leg or male antennal ratio, or in the structure of the terminalia of the male. The larva will find a place in my key (Aquatic Diptera, III, page 59) tracing to *Spaniotoma*, second paragraph of couplet 20, differing from the species in couplet 21

in antennal and labral structures. The pupa will find a place in the key to *Cricotopus* on page 52, in the second paragraph of couplet 4, differing from species given there in having smaller respiratory organs.

***Cricotopus elegans* n. sp.**

Male. Dark species with non-annulate dusky legs. Head yellow, antenna including basal segment, and mouth parts including palpi, dark brown. Thorax highly polished, yellow, the three broad mesonotal vittae, pectus, a pleural spot, scutellum, and metanotum, shining black. Halteres yellow. Tergum of abdomen dull, velvety black, hairs dark, venter and terminalia brownish. Eyes black, pubescent. Antennal ratio 1.4; ratio of fore basitarsus to its tibia 0.52; fore tarsi not bearded; spur of fore tibia about as long as the diameter of the apex of the tibia; empodium two-thirds as long as the claws; pulvilli vestigial.

Wings milky white, no microtrichia visible under 400 diameters magnification; veins pale yellowish, second branch of radius ending slightly beyond middle of distance between tips of anterior and posterior branches, costa distinctly produced beyond the tip of first branch of radius which ends well beyond the level of the tip of the anterior branch of the cubitus; cubitus forks slightly distad of the crossvein; anal vein ends slightly distad of the cubital fork; squamae fringed.

The hypopygium is of the normal *Cricotopus* type, the anal point lacking; basistyle with prominent basal lobe resembling that figured for *C. flavipes*¹ but more tapering toward the apex; apical spine of dististyle is about two-thirds as long as the diameter of the dististyle near the apex. Length of male 3 mm.; of wing, measured from the humeral crossvein, 1.5 mm.

Female. Similar to the male except for sex characters and that the wing veins are darker. Antennal ratio 0.4. Length 2.5 mm.

Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀) in the Cornell University Collection. Paratypes: 16 in the Cornell University Collection and 6 in the collection of Mr. C. O. Berg.

¹ Ent. News, LIII, p. 75, 1942.

Larva. Length 5.5 to 6 mm. Near each caudo-lateral margin of body segments 3 to 11 with a hair pencil as in *trifasciatus* and in addition with smaller pencils or single hairs at the middle laterally on all body segments except the first (thoracic) and last (abdominal) as well as with minute scattered bristles. Head brown, with margin of labial plate and the apical half of the mandible, blackish. Two nearly contiguous eye spots on each side of the head, the anterior one much smaller than the other. Antenna about a third as long as mandible, basal segment more than two-thirds of total length; ring organ located slightly below middle of basal segment; the longer blade not reaching the apex of apical segment. Ventral side of labrum with the usual bristles, but instead of the median bifid pair there is a pair of stout curved spines. Premandibles robust, blunt pointed, not toothed. Mandibles lack transverse furrows (wrinkles) on the convex side; accessory tooth and the usual two lateral bristles present; median brush terminating in 6 or 7 rays. Labial plate with 11 teeth, the first lateral notched on the outer side as in *C. trifasciatus*.² Prolegs, claws, and anal gills about as in the last mentioned species. Preanal bristle-bearing papillae not longer than broad with about 5 long apical bristles and one shorter one on anterior side.

Pupa. Length 4 mm. Thoracic respiratory organs transparent, 0.09 mm. long, four times as long as broad at widest part. Tergites 2 to 6 with shagreen, with two or four small, indistinctly defined circular clear areas at posterior fourth of segments 2 to 5; shagreen of sixth segment restricted to a central patch; segments 1, 7 and 8 nearly bare. Anal lobes with three moderately curved yellow spines which are three-eighths as long as the segment bearing them.

Adults reared from larvae collected in the Huron River, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, July 16, 1942, by Mr. C. O. Berg of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

² Aquatic Diptera, III, Fig. 186.